



APPENDIX.

Statutes and Regulations.

Income Tax.

Revenue Act of 1934, c. 277, 48 Stat. 680, (U. S. C., Title 26) :

SEC. 22. GROSS INCOME.

(a) *General Definition.*—"Gross income" includes *gains, profits, and income* derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service, of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or *gains or profits and income* derived from any source whatever. * * *

(b) *Exclusions from Gross Income.*—The following items shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

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(3) *Gifts, Bequests, and DeVises.*—The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income);

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(e) *Determination of Gain or Loss.*—In the case of a sale or other disposition of property, the gain or loss shall be computed as provided in section 111.

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SEC. 111. DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF, AND RECOGNITION OF, GAIN OR LOSS.

(a) *Computation of Gain or Loss.*—The gain from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the excess of the amount realized therefrom over the adjusted basis provided in section 113(b) for determining gain, and the loss shall be the excess of the adjusted basis provided in such section for determining loss over the amount realized.

(b) *Amount Realized.*—The amount realized from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the sum of any money received plus the fair market value of the property (other than money) received.

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SEC. 112. RECOGNITION OF GAIN OR LOSS.

(a) *General Rule.*—Upon the sale or exchange of property the entire amount of the gain or loss, determined under section 111, shall be recognized, except as hereinafter provided in this section.

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SEC. 117. CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES.

(a) *General Rule.*—In the case of a taxpayer, other than a corporation, only the following percentages of the gain or loss recognized upon the sale or exchange of a capital asset shall be taken into account in computing net income:

100 per centum if the capital asset has been held for not more than 1 year;

80 per centum if the capital asset has been held for more than 1 year but not for more than 2 years;

60 per centum if the capital asset has been held for more than 2 years but not for more than 5 years;

40 per centum if the capital asset has been

held for more than 5 years but not for more than 10 years;

30 per centum if the capital asset has been held for more than 10 years.

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Treasury Regulations 86, promulgated under the Revenue Act of 1934:

ART. 22(b) (3)—1. *Gifts and bequests.*—Property received as a gift, or received under a will or under statutes of descent and distribution, is exempt from the income tax, although the income therefrom derived from investment, sale, or otherwise is not. An amount of principal paid under a marriage settlement is a gift. Neither alimony nor an allowance based on a separation agreement is taxable income.

Gift Tax.

Revenue Act of 1932, c. 209, 47 Stat. 169, Section 501

(a) and (b); Section 503:

“Section 501. *Imposition of Tax.*

“(a) For the calendar year 1932 and each calendar year thereafter a tax, computed as provided in section 502, shall be imposed upon the transfer during such calendar year by any individual, resident or nonresident, of property by gift.

“(b) The tax shall apply whether the transfer is in trust or otherwise, whether the gift is direct or indirect, and whether the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible; but, in the case of a nonresident not a citizen of the United States, shall apply to a transfer only if the property is situated within the United States. The tax shall not apply to a transfer made on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.”

“Sec. 503. *Transfer for less than adequate and full consideration.*

"Where property is transferred for less than an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth, then the amount by which the value of the property exceeded the value of the consideration shall, for the purpose of the tax imposed by this title, be deemed a gift, and shall be included in computing the amount of gifts made during the calendar year."

Regulations 79 relating to gift tax:

"Article 1. Imposition of tax.—The statute imposes no tax upon property, but subjects to tax transfers of property by gift. The tax is not limited in its imposition to transfers of property without a valuable consideration, which at common law are treated as gifts, but extends to sales and exchanges for less than an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. (See article 8.)"

"Art. 8. Transfers for a consideration in money or money's worth.—Transfers reached by the statute are not confined to those only which, being without a valuable consideration, accord with the common law concept of gifts, but embrace as well sales, exchanges, and other dispositions of property for a consideration in money or money's worth to the extent that the value of the property transferred by the donor exceeds the value of the consideration given therefor. However, a sale, exchange, or other transfer of property made in the ordinary course of business (a transaction which is bona fide, at arm's length, and free from any donative intent), will be considered as made for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. A consideration not reducible to a money value, as love and affection, promise of marriage, etc., is to be wholly disregarded, and the entire value of the property transferred constitutes the amount of the gift."

Estate Tax.

Revenue Act of 1926, C. 27, 44 Stat. 9, Sec. 303(d) as amended by Sec. 804 of the Revenue Act of 1932, and now carried forward as Sec. 812 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

“* * * For the purposes of this title, a relinquishment or promised relinquishment of dower, courtesy, or of a statutory estate created in lieu of dower or courtesy, or of other marital rights in the decedent's property or estate, shall not be considered to any extent a consideration in 'money or money's worth.' ”

Regulations 80 (1937 edition, Estate Tax) Art. 15:
“* * * For the purposes of the estate tax a relinquishment or promised relinquishment of dower, courtesy, or of a statutory estate created in lieu of dower or courtesy, or of other marital rights in the decedent's property or estate, is not to any extent a consideration in money or money's worth.”

Art. 23:

“For the purposes of the estate tax, a relinquishment or promised relinquishment of dower, courtesy, or of a statutory estate created in lieu of dower or courtesy, or of other marital rights in the decedent's property or estate, is not to any extent a consideration in money or money's worth.”
